BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
" one year 10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY: JULY 10, 1863. NO. 207.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

One square (12 lines) one day $1 00
Two days 2 00
Three days 3 00
Four days 4 00
Five days 4 50
One week 5 00
Two weeks $10 00
One month 18 00
Two months 25 00
Three months 30 00
Six months 50 00
Twelve months 75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Various Speculations, &c.

RICHMOND, July 8.—No press telegrams from Martinsburg since Monday night, and no official advices received. News of the capitulation of Vicksburg generally discredited, but closest observers believe it has fallen. Another flag boat was at City Point, to-day, but no papers received. Sugar advanced fifty cents a pound to-day.—Heavy rains falling here to-day. Reported there is a high freshet in the Potomac, rendering communication difficult. James River rapidly rising.

From Lee's Army--Nothing Satisfactory.

RICHMOND, July 8.—An unofficial dispatch from the Superintendent of Telegraph to the Secretary of War, dated Martinsburg, July 8th, says from reports we gained decided and telling advantage over the enemy at Gettysburg on Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday we charged his works and took them, but were unable to hold them, and fell back towards Hagerstown. But little fighting since then. So far victory is on our side. We can now hear cannonading, and the report is that a fight is going on near Hagerstown. Everything is so indefinite that it is impossible to form a correct idea of the fight. Four thousand prisoners are now at Williamsport on their way to Richmond. Many slightly wounded are being paroled to-day.

From Gen. Lee's Army—Both Sides Claim a Victory—Fighting Going on at Last Accounts—Nothing Satisfactory, &c.

MARTINSBURG, July 8.—A large number of prisoners are on the road to Richmond. Skirmishing is going on at Hagerstown. There has been a considerable fight at Boonsboro. The Baltimore *Gazette*, of the 6th, says Meade is wounded. The same paper states that Grant is retreating from Vicksburg. Banks, from New Orleans, calls for reinforcements. Louisiana is lost to the Yankees.

RICHMOND, July 9.—A special dispatch to the *Enquirer*, dated Martinsburg, 7th, says the enemy burnt our pontoons bridges at Falling Waters on Saturday. The Potomac is past fording, and it is still raining. Yankee cavalry, infantry and artillery, attacked our trains at Williamsport on yesterday evening and were repulsed after two hours fighting by Gen. Jones. Genls. Heth, Pender, Hood, Anderson, Scales, Pettigrew and Semmes, are certainly wounded, and Armistead killed. At least fifty field officers are wounded. The Pennsylvania people are calling for peace. Gen. Graham is a prisoner in our hands.

EIGHTH.—Report of the fight at Gettysburg Saturday, in which we captured a large number of prisoners, is confirmed. The enemy occupied Maryland Heights yesterday evening.

The Baltimore *Sun* of the fourth acknowledges the virtual raising of the Vicksburg siege.

Meade is reported killed and McClellan is said to be in command. The reported capitulation of Vicksburg is almost universally discredited here. Full official accounts expected this forenoon.'

It is reported that Northern papers of the sixth have nothing later from Meade's army than the fourth.

The President's health is so far restored that he attended at his office yesterday. Weather clear this morning.

RICHMOND, July 9.—The Petersburg *Express* of this morning has extracts from the Baltimore *American* of the 6th, representing Gen. Lee badly defeated at Gettysburg and retreating, closely pursued by the Army of the Potomac. The latest advices from the army up to 2 p. m., 5th, state that Meade's headquarters would be at Frederick to-day, 6th. Every available man was being hurried to intercept Lee. Lincoln has issued a congratulatory address to the country. Vicksburg advices to 2nd July says condition of affairs unchanged. The *Express* reminds its readers that the *American* is the vilest Lincoln sheet in all the North. Our troops entered Suffolk on Monday.

From the West.

NATCHEZ, July 6.—An Extra *Courier* says a letter from a member of the Conner Battery, dated last week, near Lake Providence, La., reports that a battle had just occurred, in which the enemy were severely punished, with a loss of fifteen hundred prisoners. Conner Battery was in the fight without damage.

A gentlemen from the vicinity of Port Hudson, reports that movements indicate that Banks is about to raise the seige. All flats, &c., were burned at Natchez by order of Col. Smith.

River rising and plenty of rain here. Crops fine, and weather pleasant. People confident. Thermometer 91 degrees.

The Fall of Vicksburg Confirmed.

JACKSON, July 7.—Vicksburg has fallen. It was surrendered on the morning of tht 4th, the men being in a starving condition and completely worn out by excessive fatigue. The terms of capitulation were that the officers be allowed to retain their side arms, horses, and all private property—they and the men to be paroled immediately and allowed to march out with colors. Immediately after the surrender Grant sent a boat load of supplies to the famished garrison. Some of the officers have arrived here.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The Fall of Vicksburg--Citizens leaving Jackson.

JACKSON, July 7.—There is but little more known of the fall of Vicksburg. Officers say that had Gen. Johnston reached there twelve days sooner he could not have relieved the garrison, as they could not muster over seven thousand men for duty. Many citizens are leaving here with their families, negroes and stock. *Mississippian* office packing up to leave.

Additional from Mississippi.

JACKSON, July 8.—Every thing is in the wildest state of excitement here; citizens are flying in every direction. The streets are filled with stock, negroes and families in ox carts and every species of conveyance. Terrible storm last night and very heavy rains. Citizens beyond Clinton reports the enemy burning every dwelling they pass. A fight is hourly looked for.

COL. P. G. EVANS.—This chivalrous and gallant officer, we regret to learn, was dangerously wounded in the battle at Middleburg, and is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Though he begged to be left at a house near by where his wounds could be properly attended, and which would prevent the consequences likely to result from the great exposure, the brutes who had him in their power refused, saying they had heard of him before, and would send him to Washington if certain death resulted.—*Greensboro' Patriot*.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, July 10.

APPLES—Green, none	
Dried	$9@10
BACON—Hog round	$1
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$1 50@1 75
BEANS	$5
BUTTER	$1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$3
" Wax—By the box	$3
" Adamantine	$5
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$25@30
CHICKENS	$1 25@$2
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	75c
FLOUR—Family	$40
Superfine	$35
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$7
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$1 50
HIDES—Dry	$1 50
" Green	50c
HAY—Per hundred	$4
LARD	$1
MOLASSES	$12
MEAL—Very scarce	$7
NAILS—Scarce	$1 25
OATS—Per hundred	$5
" Cleaned	$4 bu
PORK	$60 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$5
" Irish	$5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$6
" White Table	$7
RAGS	12½c
RICE	40c
RYE	$4
SALT	$17 50
SUGAR—Brown	$2 00
" Coffee	$2 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1 50
WHEAT	None offering.

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will skrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

THE "BLOCK"

HAVING BEEN RUN AGAIN, I HAVE JUST received a few "specimens," such as Bonnets, Blonde and other Laces, Head-Dresses, Nets, Ladies' Collars, Ribbons, Silk Velvet, uncut Velvet, Artificial Flowers, Gold Lace, Hooks and Eyes, and a variety of other things. FRANK I. WILSON.

July 9-2t

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST RETURNED with a splendid assortment of

BLOCKADE GOODS,

with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see. LACK & FARRISS,

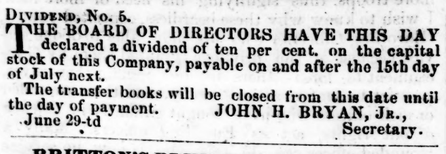
July 9-tf Merchant Tailors.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM MY PREMISES IN RALEIGH, 14th June, my red cow; the red is mixed with black, back and tail white, end of one ear cropped and a notch in the underneath side of the other. Any information will be thankfully received, and the above reward paid for her return to me in Raleigh, next door to J. J. Betts. A. LEITCH.

July 9-1w*

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company,
COMPANY SHOPS, June 26, 1863.



DIVIDEND, No. 5.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR.,

June 29-td Secretary.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal, if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,

July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th of July, 1863. W. W. VASS,

June 19—t1A Treasurer.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY the 15th day of July, 1863, to the highest bidder, at High Point, the following property, viz: A lot in the town of High Point, 40 yards from the track of the North Carolina Railroad and 100 yards from the station. Upon the lot is a two story Brick Building 43x43—tin roof, with Engine shed; Blacksmith shops, Dwelling and Stable—a twenty horse power steam Engine with flew boilers, nearly new and in good order. The building is well adapted to manufacturing purposes of any kind; store or ware house. Also the following Machinery; 1 superior Screw Cutting Lathe, 1 Turning Lathe, 2 hand lathes; 1 Milling Lathe and Slabbing Machine; 1 Drill Press; 1 Boring Works; 1 Polishing Machine; 1 Circular Saw and Table; one extra Iron Planer; one Trip Hammer; one Fan Bellows; two Blacksmiths Bellows; one Fairbank's one Platform Scales; a large lot of hafting, pullies and hangers complete; a large quantity of leather belting; Anvils; Iron, wood and hand Vices; Steel Hammers, Sledges, Tongues, Swidges; Steel dies for forging all parts Mississippi Rifle; steel Cutters for milling all parts of Lock and Gun; Stock and Dies; Screw Plates and Dies; Callipers, Pinchers, Files assorted, and all tools necessary for manufacturing and finishing rifles:

Also the following materials: Gun Skelp Iron, Cast Steel, Block Zinc, Sheet Zinc, Copper Borax, Glue, Screws, Sand Paper, Gun Locks, Grind Stones, Salt, Corn, Nails, a pair young Mules, Harness and Wagon, and many other supplies. Sale without reserve at 10 o'clock, A. M. GILLAM & MILLER.

July 3-td

Richmond Enquirer, Charlotte Bulletin, and Augusta Constitutionalist copy till day of sale and send bills to Gillam & Miller, High Point, N. C.

SPUN COTTON EXCHANGED FOR LARD.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS AT OUR OIL AND SOAP FACTORY, in Fayetteville, as follows: 1 bunch of Yarns, No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, (averaging,) for 10 pounds of Lard each; 1 bunch, No. 9, for 11 pounds of Lard, and 1 do., No. 10, for 12 pounds. We will exchange upon these terms for one half of any amount of Lard, paying cash at full wholesale prices for the other half; or we will give one bunch of Spun Cotton, from No. 5 to 10, for 12 pounds of Lard.

A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

A pure article of LARD OIL for sale at our Factory.

July 3-1m* A. McL. & CO.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,

June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6½ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore. The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of

JAS. PIRSSON,

July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A CIRCULAR SAW, ABOUT 47 INCHES IN Diameter, originally 48; also 24 feet carriage and head blocks, 48 feet track or ways, 10 inches band, 50 or 60 feet long, very heavy. Price six hundred and fifty dollars for all. For information, apply at

June 12-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,

July 4-tf Captain C. S.

FOR SALE.

200 BALES GOOD COTTON FOR SALE.

July 4-tf A. M. LEWIS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE, THE LARGE, NEW HOTEL in the town of Louisburg, and located just East of the Court House. H. HARRIS.

July 4-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.

March 24-tf.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,

June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

FOR HIRE!

A NO. ONE TANNER, AND A GOOD ENGINEER, either by the month or year. Apply to

July 6-1w* T. R. EMERY, Pittsboro', N. C,

TAXES! TAXES!!

I WILL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE, IN RALEIGH, on Monday and Tuesday, 13th and 14th July, to collect taxes in Raleigh district.

On Thursday, July 16th, at Dunnsville for St. Matthew's district.

On Saturday, July 18th, at Forrestville, for Wake Forest district.

It is expected that all will come forward and pay their taxes, as I am required to return funds to the Treasury, &c., before the 28th July. W. H. HIGH,

July 4-1w Sheriff.

PRINTERS' INK MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL,

Marieta, Georgia.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, OF AN EXcellent quality, and warranted equal to the best Northern make.

Book Ink at 60 cents to $4 per pound.

News Ink at 75 cents per pound.

Colored Inks at $1 to $8 per pound, in half pound and pound cans. June 27-1m

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. A NO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by

March 19-tf JOLLY & LACK, Raleigh, N. C.

$20 REWARD.

ESTRAYED.—LEFT MY FARM 10 MILES SOUTH of Raleigh, on Sunday last, a small mare Mule, full mane and tail. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Mule to me in Raleigh, or to Mr. Medlin on the farm. W. D. JOHNSON.

July 2-tf

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General Daniel G Fowle, Wake, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W M Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Ralesgh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 23, 1863.

I CALL UPON THE MILITIA OF NORTH CAROlina to rally to their standard. I have been authorised by the Adjutant General and Governor to raise a regiment under the late call of the President.

You can report to me at Raleigh, care of Capt. R. E. Walker, Provost Marshal. You have to report before the 17th day of July, 1863, or be drafted.

CARSON P. BRYSON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, June 20, 1863.

COL. CARSON P. BRYSON, of Jackson county, is authorised to raise a regiment to serve for six months, under the requisition of the President. Each company will consist of seventy-five men. The privates will elect their company officers, and company officers field officers.—Commissions will be issued at and from the time the muster rolls are filed in this office. DAN'L G. FOWLE,

July 4-1w* Adjutant General.

NOTICE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT.

WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH IN THE TOWN OF Graham, Alamance county, N. C., on Thursday, the 16th day of July instant, the property known as Graham College. Said property consists of a Brick Building, with four large rooms, with a wooden ell containing the same number of rooms. The building is situated in a beautiful grove, containing six acres, more or less, and on the lot is a well of most excellent water.

The property, with some improvement, can be made the most desirable private residence in the town.

By order of the Executive Board:

July 4-10t E. W. BEALE, Secretary.

WATCH FOUND.

A WATCH WAS FOUND ON THE HOLLEMAN Road, a few miles from the city, on yesterday, which the owner can get on application at this office and giving a satisfactory description of the property and paying for this notice. June 17-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WRITING INK.

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Writing Fluid, of which samples can be seen and information given at the Progress Office and at the Telegraphic Department of the Southern Express Building. Orders solicited, and particular attention and a discount given to those wishing to purchase for sale.

June 20—tf J. E. BRITTON.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day	$6.00
" " week	35,00
" " month	100,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A MAN OVER FORTY-FIVE IS WANTED AS A Substitute. Address BOX 320, P. O., Raleigh, N. C. July 7-6t*

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS OF BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	J S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thrustc	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	———	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker	———	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	T H T Guion T T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	———	———	———
13	———	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	J H Lambeth
15	William MacRae	W P Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	J D Barry	———	———
19	James B Gordon	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	———
21	W W Kirkland	———	W S Rankin
22	James Conner	———	———
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance	———	W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	J H Saunders
34	W L J Lowrance	———	Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation	———	———
37	Wm M Barbour	W G Morris	O N Brown
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	———
40	No field org'zation	———	———
41	John A Baker	———	———
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	W Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Callister
47	Geo H Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	K M Murchison	A Ellis	J A Rogers
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer	———	J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60	———	———	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	———	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Sparr

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—17th, 42d, 50th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Taliaferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 63d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.

April 7-tf

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to

THOS. D. HOGG,

June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.

May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,

Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON,

May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,

May 14-tf Auctioneer

Standard copy

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF, RAILROAD SNUFF,

Lorillard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by A. A. WILLARD,

June 15-3m Greensboro' N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Disaster upon Disaster.

As if the fall of Vicksburg would not prove sufficiently stunning in its effects, it is accompanied by the falling back of the army under Gen. Bragg to the south side of the Tennessee river, thus giving up all middle Tennesse and Alabama to the undisputed sway of the enemy. Gen. Bragg's headquarters are said to be at Bridgeport, which place we believe is immediately on the Tennessee river and about 30 miles from Chattanooga. Hereafter, (that is until the army falls back again,) the Tennessee river is to be the line of defence.

We don't know how much Gen. Bragg's army had been weakened by the reinforcements sent to Mississippi, but it does seem strange that he should fall back from a position that he had been seven or eight months fortyfying without a fight. The *Appeal* of the 6th says:

"We have but little additional from the seat of war in Middle Tennessee. Verbally we learn that the impression prevailed in many army circles, on Saturday last, that Rosecrans was moving eastward from McMinnville and Winchester, as if for the purpose of crossing the river into East Tennessee, at some point above Chattanooga, and so strongly was it believed, that steps were being taken to dispute his passage of the river. Our army is, as is generally reported, at present in position on the south side of the Tennessee.

So Rosecrans is pushing for East Tennessee. Should he succeed and plant himself between Chattanooga and Knoxville, General Bragg will have to give him battle or fall back in the direction of or to Chattanooga. Certainly this is not a pleasant prospect, and the more we think of it, the less we like it. We have been led to believe that Bragg was not only much stronger than Rosecrans but that he was anxious for the enemy to advance so that he might annihilate them. But they advanced and he fell back. We hope this thing will be satisfactorily explained, but we can't help thinking that it would have been better for Bragg to have fought and been whipped than to have given up all the country he has.

The most of Louisiana, nearly all of Mississippi, much of Alabama and two-thirds of Tennessee are now overrun, and unless our forces in the West are massed and the enemy whipped there is no telling the disasters that are to follow. If we fall back any more we give up every thing in the West.

We see no way to save the people and property of that section but to mass our entire forces in one army and let it fight instead of ditching; and if the war office can be induced to abandon its ridiculous selfishness and ignore its party prejudices in this single instance, and send General Beauregard to Tennessee and Bragg to Charleston, the service will be much benefitted by the change. If the enemy are allowed to lodge a large army in East Tennessee, in addition to their hold on Eastern North Carolina, the Confederacy will soon be cut right in two in the middle. These reflections are gloomy, we know, but we are simply stating facts, and nothing but an overwhelming, crushing victory in Pennsylvania will offset the disasters we have encountered in the West. If it be true, and we have not the slightest doubt of it, that Vicksburg has fallen and that Bragg has fallen back to the South side of the Tennessee river, let the two armies of Johnston and Bragg be consolidated and Beauregard sent to command them. The soldiers and people of that section want something to restore confidence, and we know of nothing that would more surely do it than the presence of the great hero, Beauregard.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

We have various dispatches from Martinsburg and Richmond in which great slaughter, wounded officers, many prisoners, &c. are spoken of, but there is nothing conclusive or satisfactory. Though we are inclined to believe that the advantage of the fighting is on our side, we see nothing in the news received so far, leaving out the forty thousand prisoners that were not taken, to warrant us in claiming a great victory. Gen. Lee it seems has fallen back, the Yankees have burnt his pontoons, the Potomac is up and cannot be fearded, and so he must fight, unless the enemy are too much weakened to pursue and attack him. We don't know what to think or what to believe, but the news is far from being such as we could wish.

The enemy are hurrying forward every available man, while Gen. Lee has no possible chance of being reinforced with a single man. A drawn battle beyond the Potomac will be a disaster to us. We must have a victory, or the consequences will be most disastrous.

A collision occured on the North Carolina Railroad just this side of Hillsboro on Wednesday, between a freight train and the regular down mail, resulting in no loss of life.

We learn the accident was caused by the watch of the engineer of the freight train being twenty-six

Another Confirmation of the Fall of Vicksburg.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Maj. C. B. Harrison, of this city, to whom it was addressed, for the following dispatch giving further confirmation of the fall of Vicksburg:

JACKSON, MISS., July 8—*To C. B. Harrison:* Vicksburg has capitulaied on account of starvation of garrison. General and officers paroled. E. BARKSDALE.

Once for all, we print no Extras, and we give this notice that they need not be asked for a hundred times a day. The moment telegrams enter our office we put them in the hands of the compositors, and as soon as put in type impressions are taken and posted on our bulletin board, free to the million; but we would not strike them off to sell at a dollar a piece. Our regular business yields us an income that gratifies our ambition, without extorting money from the eager crowds that besiege our office by peddling every dispatch that is received at ten cents a copy. We post *all* the press news that is received here on our bulletin board, and the public is welcome to it, free of charge.

Those forty thousand prisoners have not reached our lines yet, and, we fear, never will. We thought it was a big story at first, but we are compelled to publish the dispatches as we receive them, whether we credit them or not. Telegraphic operators are generally intelligent and reliable and it is rediculous to attempt to saddle them with the fish story. They send the news as it is handed into them, and if sensation lies instead of the truth be telegraphed to the press of the country it is not their fault. We suppose the forty thousand story originated with some "special reporter" whose brains is in his heels instead of his head.

WILLIAMSTON N. C., BURNED BY THE ENEMY.—Col. S. W. Watts, commanding 10th Reg't. of N. C. militia, in Martin county, reports to the Adjutant General that he assembled the men of his Regiment for enrollment at Williamston on the 6th inst., under the requsition of the President. Early in the morning the enemy from Plymouth advanced upon the town both by land and water, and after firing a number of shells the town was burned.

Col. J. H. Morehead, 45th N. C. T., died at Martinsburg a few days ago of typhoid fever. He was a gallant officer and generous hearted man.

THE CURRENCY—ITS DEPRECIATION.

The following article from the *Examiner* contains some wholesome reflections:

No Virginian can read the Message of Gov. Vance without a sensation of shame. The late General Assembly of Virginia, after many acts of bad faith and bad policy, crowned its infamy by a law discrediting the Confederate currency. The measure was adopted, no doubt, under strong influences from the brokers and their ally in the basement story; and three-fourths of the members voted in ignorance of what they were doing, and altogether unsuspicious of the schemes which the speculators, who contrived their action were concocting. But ignorance furnishes no excuse for their proceedings. They voted a law for the enrichment of brokers, bankers and speculators at the expense of the people. They voted a law to discredit the currency of the Government which is charged with the defense of the public liberties. They enacted a measure declaring that the money which paid the soldier, and which feeds the soldier's wife and children, unfit to pay the salaries of the auditors and clerks.

The action of the Richmond banks was taken under the shelter of this law of the State. The speculators, who perceived the order of the banks discredited Confederate money, no doubt had had some agency in promoting the action of the Legislature, which furnished a color of excuse to the banks. The result of the machinations of the Virginia Legislature and the Richmond banks, brokers, and speculators, is great shame to the Commonwealth, and irreparable injury to the Confederate currency. Another deplorable result is, that the city of Richmond, which has performed noble services during the war, and the great body of whose population deserves the respect of the country, is brought to shame and disgrace by the acts of her banks, brokers and speculators.

There is no act so intensely selfish at the present juncture as speculation in the currency; there is no crime so abhorent to the mind, as an effort to put down the money by which our armies are maintained in the field, our soldiers paid, and their families subsisted. Yet a band of evil spirits in Richmond are engaged in the systematic practice of these nefarious crimes.

There would be no speculation in the Confederate currency, if those engaged in the practice, were not assured of its intrinsic value. They know it will be redeemed to the last dollar. They know that the South would be forever infamous among nations if it failed to meet its obligations. They know that the property and resources of the South are ample to sustain a much heavier debt than this war can possibly entail. They know that direct trade with Europe will relieve us from an annual tribute to the North, which in itself will far more than compensate for any possible tax that may be necessary to the support of the Confederate debt. They know that a good name for honesty and fidelity to obligations among nations will be worth more to us than any possible sum which might be gained by repudiation. They know, too, that the latter degrading measure would bring upon us new wars far more burdensome than the debt incurred for the present war.

It is their plan, therefore, to amass large amounts of Confederate paper, and they seek to enhance their investment by frightening the people into selling at a heavy sacrifice the money which they hold. The very issues which they are endeavoring to throw out of circulation, and to buy up for a song, is like to be the most valuable of all. It is payable six months after peace with the United States. It is payable at the very time when all sorts of commercial enterpises will be in process of organization, and when their funds now engrossed by speculation will become capital to be employed in healthy lines of business. The simplest mind can perceive how notes, payable six months after peace, may be the most desirable sort of funds that a man of business can obtain. Yet, strange to say; this is the very money which Richmond banks endeavour to discredit, and which the Virginia Legislature rejects in levying taxes. There is but one explanation for the discredit in Richmond and our capital of this money, and that is speculation. It is the very money which the speculators prefer over all other paper of the Government; and it is because they wish to engross and heard it, that they are using so many arts to put down its price.

We are just beginning to witness the first rays of peace. It may be sometime before we enjoy their full effulgence; but assuredly the day is beginning to dawn. These six-months after-peace notes are just beginning to possess a distinctive and extraordinary value. The speculators are more than ever eager to frighten the people away, and to clutch the prize for themselves. This is the explanation of a fact, which, under any other hypothesis would be inexplicable.—Have the people good common sense? Are they quite

REPORTED CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

For some days past we have had reports of the capture of New Orleans, but we have not credited any of them. The *Appeal* has the following:

Colonel Claiborne, of the army, who passed through this place last evening, direct from Mobile, reports New Orleans as having been recaptured by Gen. Dick Taylor and that General Magruder was pushing on to Fort Jackson, which was garrisoned by three hundred negroes, and which it was supposed, would fall an easy conquest before our arms.

We are inclined to give credence to this report, for the reason that, by our latest dispatches, Gen. Taylor is represented to have captured an important point, ten miles north of the city, on the New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad, and heavy firing was afterwards heard in the direction and nearer to the city. If the news shall prove true, it will send a thrill of joy throughout the Confederacy, and effectually put a check to the future operations of Banks in Louisiana. We may probably receive further intelligence before going to press.

Since writing the above, we have received the Mobile *Register* of the 4th, which says:

A number of private dispatches were received last night from Jackson, stating that New Orleans had been captured by our forces under Generals Magruder and Taylor.

The news was brought to Jackson, it is said, by Lieut. Scott, C. S. A. One story is that our troops crossed the river at Gen. Taylor's plantation, above New Orleans, and, perhaps, used three large steamers he had previously captured at Plaquemine for that purpose.

The news is of the first importance, and is calculated to change the whole aspect of the Western compaign, provided it be true.

It is a little singular that neither the agent of the Associated Press at Jackson, nor our own special reporter at that place, have telegraphed a word about it. We hear that the news has been officially received here, but the hour is too late to verify the report.

The Tribune of the same date has has a dispatch referring to the report given by Lieut. Scott, as follows:

JACKSON, July 8.—Lieut Scott, of the artillery has arrived here. He left New Orleans on Tuesday, and confirms the previous reports of the taking of Kenner.

He says that Gen. Taylor crossed the river at his own plantation.

General Magruder had captured some 7000 negroes at Brashear City and sent them to Texas.—He was on his way below to take one of the forts, which was occupied by only three hundred negroes, and he would then act with General Taylor against New Orleans.

Lieutenant Scott says he has no doubt but that New Orleans is now in the hands of the Confederates, as there were only four or five hundred troops there.

He srys he saw the Confederate flag flying at Kenner's and below.

From the Charleston Mercury.]

JUDGE MAGRATH'S DECISION AS TO THE CONSCRIPTION OF FOREIGNERS.

We publish in our columns to-day the very able decision of Judge Magrath, the District Judge of the Confederase States, as to the liability of foreigners to military service in the Confederate States. By the careful and deliberate consideration the Judge has given to the case, he has evinced his high sense of its importances and the duty it imposed on him. As our readers are not all lawyers or statesmen, we will endeavor briefly to state the case and the principles decided.

Henry Spincken is a German by birth, and has been in this country seven years, but has never been naturalized. At the secession of the State he voluntarily incorporated himself in a company of Militia, and participated in the contest which resulted in the fall of Fort Sumter. On the ground that he was an alien, and never intended to remain in this country, he now applies for the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* to obtain from the Court a discharge from the military service of the Confederate States under its Conscription Laws. Judge Magrath refuses his application for the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and states the law to be as follows:

Under whatever Government he may be, while he remains under its authority he receives the benefit of its protection, and in return gives to it obedience.—That obedience supplies the place of the allegience he owed to the domicile of his origin. If that Government becomes involved in war with the Government to which his permanent allegiance is due, the implied proffer of hospitality and protection under which he was received, ceases. He becomes then an alien enemy, and the presumption is that he will return to his own country. If the war is not with the country to which he owed permanent allegiance, but with some other, he has the option of departing from the belligerent country or continuing there his abode. If he continues there his abode, he does so under the general rule which regulated his relations with it in peace. That is, obedience to its laws and temporary allegiance, in return for the protection he receives. That defence is to be made in the manner which the Government may consider best. And the right of the Government to call upon that person to contribute to the public defence is as perfect as and is co-extensive with the right it has to make that call upon its own citizens. The rule of law cannot be better stated than by the Court of Appeals in Great Britain: "by the general law, all foreigners resident within the British dominions incurred all the obligations of British subjects."

THE BATTLES AROUND GETTYSBURG.

The particulars of the great four days conflict in Pennsylvania come to us slowly. The *Enquirer* of Wednesday has the following dispatch:

WINCHESTER, July 7th, 1863.—There has been four days' fighting near Gettysburg, commencing on Wednesday, July 1st, and ending on Saturday night, July 4th It is reported here that A. P. Hill, Early and Rodes fought the enemy principally on Wednesday, beginning at one o'clock and lasting two hours. We drove the enemy through Gettysburg and two and a half miles beyond. At Gettysburg we captured their wounded—3,500 in number.

The enemy are said to have fought well; their position was on a fortified mountain, up which our men repeatedly charged, but were driven back.

In the fight on Thursday our whole line is said to have been engaged, the line of battle extending six miles in length. The fighting continued until a very late hour of the night of Thursday, and was renewed again on Friday and lasted all day and into Friday night. It is also reported to have begun again on Saturday and ended late Saturday night by our men capturing the immense fortifications of the enemy.

Our loss is estimated at ten thousand. Between three and four thousand of our wounded are arriving here to-night. Every preperation is being made to receive them.

Generals Scales and Pender have arrived here wounded, this evening. Generals Armistead, Barksdale, Garnett and Kemper, are reported wounded.

They Yankees say they had only two corps in the fight on Wednesday, which was open field fighting.

The last day's fighting. The number is estimated at one hundred and seventy-five thousand.

The hills around Gettysburg are said to be covered with the dead and wounded of the Yankee army of the Potomac.

The fighting of these four days is regarded as the severest of the war and the slaughter unprecedented; especially is this so of the enemy.

The New York and Pennsylvania papers are reported to have declared for peace.

RESPECTING PRIVATE PROPERTY.—The following is Gen. Lee's order to his army relative to private property.

HEADQUR'S ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
Chambersburg, Pa., June 27, 1863.

General Orders, No. 73.—The Commanding General has observed with marked satisfaction the conduct of the troops on the march, and confidently anticipates results commensurate with the high spirit they have manifested.

No troops could have displayed greater fortitude, or better performed the arduous marches of the past ten days.

Their conduct in other respects has, with few exceptions, been in keeping with their character as soldiers, and entitles them to approbation and praise.

There have, however, been instances of forgetfulness on the part of some that they have in keeping the yet unsullied reputation of this army, and that the duties exacted of us by civilization and Christianity are not less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own.

The Commanding General considers that no greater disgrace could befall the Army, and through it our whole people, than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages upon the unarmed and defenceless, and the wanton destruction of private property, that have marked the course of the enemy in our own country.

Such proceedings not only degrade the perpetrators and all connected with them, but are subversive of the discipline and efficiency of the Army, and destructive of the ends of our present movement.

It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men, and that we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemies, and offending against Him to whom vengeance belongeth, without whose favor and support our efforts must all prove in vain.

The Commanding General therefore earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain, with most scrupulous care, from unnecessary or wanton injury to private property, and he enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall in any way offend against the orders on this subject.

R. E. LEE, General.

MOVEMENTS AROUND RICHMOND.—Of the operations of the enemy around Richmond the *Dispatch* of Wednesday says:

The only information we have of the enemy's movements north of the city is that brought by the trains over the Fredericksburg road which arrived last night, for the first time for a week past. They report that they could hear nothing of the Yankees, either at Hanover Junction or South Anna bridge, and that the roads—the Central and Fredericksburg—are now unobstructed.

From the Junction the Central train brought down a man who represents himself as a deserter from Dix's army. He says that the enemy are still in considerable force in King William co., where he left them and that they are committing many depredations.—In order to avoid arrest, he traded his Yankee uniform to a negro for a cornfield suit, with which he made his way through the Yankee lines. He says that Dix's whole force has not at any time exceeded fifteen thousand, about ten thousand of which were infantry, and the remainder artillery and cavalry.

The Fredericksburg train brought down 17 Yankee prisoners, captured in the neighborhood of South Anna bridge on Sunday morning. They were a part of the force that committed the depredations at Ashland on Saturday night.

A citizen of King William, who has been exiled from his home since its occupation by the band of marauders under Dix, went on a scout to that county on Monday last, and obtained some interesting particulars of the whereabouts and movements of the Yankee army of plunderers. His statement is that their headquarters are at Mangohick Church, and that their squads of thieves are scattered throughout the county, taking whatever they can find, and destroying what is not convenient for them to remove.

They are also endeavoring to incite the negroes to insurrection, promising them offices in company organizations as a temptation to quit their masters. The gentlemen to whom we allude learned that one of his own negro men had been tendered the command of a company as an inducement to quit his home. The negroes, under these influences, are said to be very insubordinate, and some are even boasting of their freedom and ability to maintain it.

For the Progress.

MR EDITOR:—I know one or two Confederate officers, who, having been wounded in battle, have been home for a number of months and will be helpless for many more to come, unless their wounds heal so as to permit them to return to their regiments.

At present they are an expense to the Government, not being able to return to their regiments. They have stood by the Government and been honorably wounded. The President has made a requisition for more troops, thus signifying his need of more men. I wish to know why these beardless, conceited youths, (Enrolling Officers,) who are now able to dodge service because of the privilege granted them by Government to force others in and remain themselves, can not be sent to active service, and these wounded or sick officers who have fought gallantly in defence of our rights, act as Enrolling officers. Many a wounded officer can do this who is now no service to the Government, being home on furlough, and many of the Enrolling officers could be made much more useful in active service. ROD.

[We agree entirely with our correspondent, that it would be better for the "able-bodied" youths referred to, to be in the field and let the enrolling duty be performed by the disabled officers mentioned by him; but as a soldier must know nothing but to obey orders we suppose those engaged in enrolling have no choice in the matter.—ED. PROGRESS.

[From the Charlotte Bulletin.

HEADQUARTERS 63RD N. C. T.,
June 23, 1863.

The following is a list of killed, wounded and missing of the 63d Regiment N. C. T., on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of June, 1863:

Field Officers.—Col P G Evans, wounded through the chest and captured on the 21st June; Maj J H McNeill, wounded, hip, on 17th.

Co. A—Wounded.—W G Carpenter, on 19th, J H Gillis, shoulder, on 21st.

Co B—Killed.—G M Taylor, on 17th. Wounded.—B J Hines, hand, on 21st, M D Bethune, side, on 21st, A J Bethune, captured on 21st, N B Barfield, arm, on 21st, A C Heart, arm, on 21st. Missing.—W G Jennings, on 21st, Lewis Rose, on 21st, J M Foy, on 21st.

Co C—Killed—Wm Noles, on 19th, Jas McCullen, 19th. Wounded.—W H Holmes, thigh, 19th, A J Moore, leg, 19th, G M Tatum, arm, 19th.

Co D—Killed—J Lynch, 17th. Wounded.—Lieut S A Grier, arm and shoulder, 21st; Sergt Montgomery, foot, 21st; J H Price, head, 21st, J Butler, chest, 19th, B H Grogan, chest, 21st, M A Pearson, leg, 17th, J Harrison, back, 21st, W J Martin, arm, 21st. Missing.—Levi Barnes, 19th, Wm Lewis, 20th, Wm Martin, 19th, Jim Mitchell, 21st, N Myers, 19th, Jas Smith, 21st, P F

Wounded.—D M. Gibson, side, 21st. Missing.—Jas McDonald, 19th.

Co G—Wounded.—W M Browning, thigh, 18th; C H Patterson, arm, 18th; D N McLean, arm, 17th; B Short, hand, 17th; J A Williams, hand, 18th; W D Warrington, face, 20th. Missing.—J M Dickens, 21st.

Co H—Killed.—H Minor, H F Jones, J M Kerr, on 21st. Wounded.—T H Broken, arm and shoulder, G Fry, leg, Corpl F A Beaty, side, J W Steelman, leg, H Miller, leg, S Clark, leg, Corpl W E Beal, shoulder, C F Korce, head and hip, M Kirkman, head, E A Brown, thigh, on 21st; J Williams, leg, D Todd, knee, Sergt Fleming, head, Lt Ward, arm, on 17th; J F King, arm and side, G D Phipps, shoulder, on 19th. Missing.—H Shores, H Wood, C H Wind, W H Hobson, on 18th; L W Bowden, E Lackey, on 21st; D W Stratford, on 19th.

Co K—Wounded.—J Hagle, hand, on 19th; W Russel, side, A Meiner, ankle, on 21st.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Enlist men.	Total.
Killed,	5	9	9
Wounded,		41	46
Missing,		21	21
Total,	5	71	76

By order of Capt. Stowe,
Commanding 63rd Regiment N. C. T.,
J. T. MOREHEAD, Adjt.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—THE CITY OF MEXICO EVACUTED BY THE MEXICANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—Advices from the City of Mexico from the 30th of May to the 6th of June are received. The news is of the highest importance.

President Juarez and his Cabinet had concluded to evacuate the City of Mexico, believing that the most effectual resistance to the French army could be made outside of the wall.

On the 31st of May the Government moved to San Luis de Potosi, taking all the moveable firearms and munitions of war along.

They also took with them two millions of dollars from the Treasury.

The force that garrisoned the City of Mexico, said to number twenty thousand men, was withdrawn to the Cuernavaca plaza and to intermediate points around the city, for the purpose of carrying on guerilla warfare.

On the 1st of June a meeting was held in the city, at which the principal leaders of the church party were present. They sent a commission to Gen. Forey to offer their allegiance to the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

On the 5th, the French division, under General Bazaine, occupied the main entrance to the city, and afforded the church party protection against the excited populace.

The whole French army was expected to occupy the capitol on the 8th of June.

Three newspapers had been established favoring the policy of the French.

One of these papers states that the occupation of the city of Mexico settles with absolute certainty that it is necessary to extirpate, by the root, the democratic element, and no longer need there be even a dream of popular sovereignty.

General Forey has issued a decree confiscating the property of all parties who have been or are in arms against the French.

This newsds derived from letters received here from high Mexican officials.

DEATH OF LIEUT. WOOLLEN.—We are pained to have to record the death of Lieut. C. W. Woollen, which event occurred in one of the Richmond hospitals on Saturday morning last. Lieut. Woollen was an officer of Co. B, 45th regiment, and had been in the service since its organization. Though unfitted for the hardships of soldier-life, being of a weak and feeble constitution, yet he cheerfully volunteered his services in behalf of his country, and remained with his command until entirely overcome by the disease which terminated his life. His widowed mother is one among thousands of fond and anxious parents thus bereft of an idolized son by this cruel war, and in her affliction she has our deepest sympathy.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT SOUTHERN PANORAMA
—OF—
SACRED HISTORY.

THIS SPLENDID WORK OF ART WILL BE ON exhibition at the Chapel of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb a few evenings, commencing on this (FRIDAY) evening, the 10th. The Panorama is a continuous series of twenty-four magnificent Oil Paintings, with figures of life size, illustrative of some of the prominent events of Sacred History, commencing at the creation and ending with the Ascension.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets $1. Children and servants 50 cts.
July 10-1t

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

CARGO SALE—DIRECT INPORTATION

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 15TH, 1863, COMMENCing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No 2, Granite Row, the entire cargo of

BR. STEAMSHIP "ARABIAN,"

purchased expressly for this market, and comprising articles of necessity, and which are now very scarce, and in demand, viz:

149 cerooms Muscovado Sugar
18 bbls Crushed Sugar
15 tierces Molasses
100 boxes Star Candles
25 kits Mackerel
25 " Salmon
20 boxes Hull & Sons' Brown Soap
20 boxes Extract Logwood
45 bbls Coperas
10 kegs Bi. Carb. Soda
20 bbls " "
5 bales Hops
18 bbls Epsom Salts
12 cases Seidlitz Powders
1 case Antimony
1 flask Quicksilver
1 case Phosphorus
4 " Spt. Ether, Nit. P. L. Opt.
14 drums Castor Oil
1 case Ether Sulph. Rect,
Gross Ess. Peppermint, gross Ess. Lemon
10 bales Dundee Bagging
2 cases Children's Fancy Hose
3 " Ladies' Gaiters
4 " Note, Letter and Cap Paper
1 " Envelopes
20 cases Matches, 27 gross each
30 prs super English Hames
3000 lbs. Sole Leather
1 case Briar Root Pipes
10 casks Ale, pints
10 " " quarts
20 casks E. I. Pale do
300 cases French Ale, quarts
105 cases Geneva Gin, quarts
10 ¾ Pipes Holland Gin
10 ¼ casks Cognac Brandy
6 ¼ casks Cognac Brandy, 3d proof
35 ¼ casks St. Croix and Jam. Rum
10 Pipes St. Croix and Jam. Rum
80 cases St. Julien Claret
50 cases Cognac Brandy
10 casks Alcohol
40 boxes English Cheese
30 Kegs Nails
300 sacks Turks Island Salt
July 10-tds

$50 REWARD!

FOR INFORMATION THAT WILL LEAD TO THE recovery of my very fine black cloth Overcoat, with cape of the same material, which is attached by buttons around the neck. The coat was stolen from my negro man whilst the train was stopping at Franklinton R. and G. R. R., on Sunday night, 5th inst. The cape of the coat has one button and button-hole in front for the purpose of connecting the cape. Also in the arm-pit of said coat will be found a linen patch securely sewed with the name of my brother, Martin Maddux, written in it.

Any information of the whereabouts of the coat will be left with the Editor of the Progress, Raleigh, N. C.
July 10-eod3t T. CLAY MADDUX, M. D.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR cash on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., three houses and lots, situated on Davie street, in the eastern portion of the city. Also, one acre lot, fronting on Martin street, with two comfortable buildings on the same, each designed for a small family. Also, about 3000 feet solid lumber, 3 by 4, 150 pine poles, suitable for studs or rafters, 23 pieces 18 feet long, for sleepers or joist, 3,000 shingles, and about 2,000 laths. Also, as it stands, a lot of corn now growing. Sale on the premises.